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AN OCTOBER DAY.

The emergent sun looks forth on sparkling grass,
Filmed with the frost's frail gossamers of snow;
And now long, resonant breezes wake and blow
The empurpled mists from meadow and morass.
The withering aster shivers; dry leaves pass;
Red sumachs burn; the deep-gold birches glow;
And, on the elastic air, in many a mass,
Rolling through pale-blue heaven, the great clouds go!

In the afternoon, all windy sounds are still:
From wooded ways the cricket's chirp takes flight;
And the dreamy autumn hours lapse on, until—
Look! the sweet-evening star, that, night by night,
Drops luminous, like an ever-falling tear—
Down dying twilights of the dying year!

EDGARD FAWCETT.

[In Appleton's.]

AN OPEN QUESTION.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN — "To be, or not to be; that is the question," notwithstanding its assumed reconstruction, which the South still presents to the nation for its serious consideration. The efforts made to accomplish their purpose by that portion of the American people which fourteen years ago attempted violently to withdraw from the Union were certainly Herculean, and, if put forth in furtherance of a just cause, should have deserved to be called heroic. It is the recognition of this fact which, while it does not excuse the rebellion, tends to mitigate the severity of our resentment against the rebels, and gradually to extinguish the animosity which their treason justly provoked. Their disastrous failure should have taught them at least the moral of the mad prince's reflexion, which it pointedly illustrates:

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, and dog will have his day;"

in other words, that not even the most persistent endeavor can frustrate the designs of Providence. But unhappily for themselves, and the rest of their fellow-countrymen as well, the quondam rebels do not understand that the divinity which informed the brain of Jefferson, guided the councils of Washington and inspired the intelligence of their patriotic compeers, still continues to shape the ends whereto they labored, and to guide the destinies for the accomplishment of which they were measurably the unconscious instruments. They either do not or will not see that, if the still rising edifice solemnly dedicated to the service of liberty and the preservation of human rights differs from the rough draft of its earlier architects, the difference consists not at all in an abandonment of the original place, but simply in its amplification made necessary to accommodate it to a complete realisation of the purpose it was and is intended to subserve. Therefore, to the patriotic American, there is much in the condition of that portion of the Union commonly known as "the South," to perplex the thoughtful and discourage the sanguine; much that while it necessarily excites pity for the white and black elements of society alike, renders extremely difficult an impartial attribution of blame. The sudden and violent disruption of the former relation between the two classes has involved both in a common calamity—the necessity of adapting themselves to social conditions of which neither has any adequate idea, and for which both are equally unprepared. In fact, it would be difficult to decide whether the education of the whites or the ignorance of the blacks be the greater obstacle to a *bona fide* reconstruction of the South. To both classes a long period of time is indispensable; for the one to unlearn the instruction of the past and outgrow its influence; for the other to realise the true character of its altered condition and to acquire the knowledge necessary to fit it for a proper discharge of the duties which that condition devolves. Meanwhile one thing is certain: the emancipation and enfranchisement of the black man is an accomplished fact. By it the nation is bound to regard and protect him as an integral member of the State and an equal citizen of the Union, not particularly for the sake of the black man, but in conformity with the progressive development of those principles which alone give vitality to our form of government and assure its permanence.

But the hostility of Southern sentiment to the provisions of the Federal constitution as embodied, in its 13th, 14th and 15th amendment, recalls our observation of Sismondi in his history of the French, in reference to one of the reforms which in 1775 the Count de Saint Germain, when minister for war, proposed to introduce into the French army.

The historian says; *Il se proposait d'abolir tout privilege militaire; il voulait l'egalite pour tous les corps sous les drapeaux; il avait raison; mais c'etait avoir trop raison pour le temps.* So at the present time, the national verdict is right but it fails to meet the appreciation of a class of citizens, which conspires under various disguises to nullify that verdict, through a "conflict of races" to result, as some fatuously imagine, in the extermination of four millions of native American citizens, the bone and sinew of the population of the South.

In short, the constitution of the United States recognizes and declares that citizenship is independent of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" the Southern whites mean, no matter what they may say, that no person of African descent shall in the South share that equal citizenship with themselves which the constitution guarantees to all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." Pending an adjustment of these conflicting views between the adherents of the White League and the people of the United States, the question of the hour is, how shall the integrity of Southern society be maintained without detriment to either class until the training necessary for both has been acquired? In this question not the South alone but the entire nation has a vital interest. It is the Gordian knot of American society which the statesman's sagacity must untie; for to cut it with the sword of military power would serve only to retard indefinitely the nation's progress by perpetuating anarchy and rendering civil war chronic. The slavery which corrupted ancient civilisation and finally undermined it, did not attaint the blood of those whom the fortune of war or the harsh requirements of municipal law enslaved. It remained for modern civilisation, by a refinement of cruelty, to add to a universally admitted violation of natural law an unblushing disregard of the law which it professes to regard as divine, by excluding from the pale of humanity a whole race of human beings. In nearly every other civilized country, except our own, enlightened reason as well as religious conviction refuses to tolerate this exclusion which it recognizes to be an outrage to mankind and a sin against God. It is but just therefore that the nation which first promulgated to the world a belief in the universality of human rights should fully rehabilitate that portion of its population which barbaric custom has hitherto impiously consigned to hereditary degradation. So as a complementary act to the series of measures already taken to assure all citizens equality before the law, it is to be hoped that Congress, at its next session, and at as early a day as possible, will take up and pass the *Civil Rights Bill;* thereby giving an earnest of its intention to enforce *all* the provisions of the Constitution by appropriate legislation. To do this will be justice; to omit doing it, infamy. Until this be done, the true character of our government, as well as the entirety of the Union, remains an open question. CIVIS.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"The Heart of Africa. Three Years' Travels and Adventures in the Unexplored Regions of Central Africa, from 1868 to 1871. By Dr. George Scheinfurth. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer, with an Introduction by Winwood Reade." New York: Harper & Brother. 1874.

Next to Livingston, and we may add our own Stanley, probably no man has seen Africa with more of the true spirit of the explorer, and therefore a less desire to underrate what he saw than has the author of these travels. Dr. Schweinfurth's mode of locomotion, which was to place himself under the protection of a Nubian Mussulman trader making his stated visits to his "seribas" or factories with a large armed force, carried him into "the heart of Africa,' between 30° and 10° north latitude. These Nubian traders, their mode of bartering and their travels are all made the subjects of a very interesting chapter. In his picture of life and manners in the heart of Africa Dr. Schweinfurth says: "On the labyrinth of Africa culture it is difficult to disentangle the hundred threads which lead up to the centre from which they have all been unwound. Not a custom, not a superstition is found in one part which is not more or less accurately repeated in another; not one contrivance of design, not one weapon of war exists of which it can be declared that it is exclusive property of any one race. From north to south and from sea to sea, in some form or other, every invention is sure to be repeated; it is 'the thing that has been.' The creative hand of nature alone produces what is new. If we could at once grasp and set before our minds facts that are known (whether as regards language, race, culture, history, or development) of that vast region of the world which is comprehended in the name of Africa, we should have before us the witness of an intermingling of races which is beyond all precedent; and yet, bewildering as the prospect would appear, it remains a fact, not to be gainsaid, that it is impossible for any one to survey the country as a whole without perceiving that high above the multitude of individual differences there is throned a principle of unity which embraces well-nigh all the population."

The book is replete with interesting details. Take for instance the description of the four leading races whose territory he explored, the Dinkas, Bongos, Niam-Niams and Monbuttoss. The Dinkas straighten their hair by much combing and give it a reddish tinge by washing with cow urine and a fortnight application of a pomade composed of dung and ashes. It is effeminate for the men to wear cloths and one who should do so would be called contemptously, "a woman." Their cookery is very nice; they eat with more decorum than even Turks or Arabs; eating separately and passing the dishes like Europeans. Dr. Scheinfurth says, they took to knives and forks at his table as if they had been bred to them. They are fastidious in the selection of their articles of diet, besides being great smokers and ardent lovers of cattle breeding which is their principal occupation. The Dyoots a neighboring tribe, salute each other by mutual spitting. They are iron workers, they fish, hunt and breed cattle, and keep well stocked poultry-yards and good dogs. Their women are made to do all the field work as well as the work of the house; but they love children and revere: ce age, more strongly it is told than any other tribe in Central Africa.

All cultivate and love tobacco; calling it by some modification of the American name.

The Bangos live on a red iron rust soil and are very red themselves. They are great smokers and chewers; expert iron workers; disgusting feeders with a love of garbage and vermin, and enthusiastic lovers of music. The women are good potters and tinners. The men wear a skin or two, but the women nothing but a wisp of grass plucked every morning. Women are purchased, and no child at the breast is allowed to sleep in the same hut with his parents. As a sign of wealth the Mittous wear iron ornaments just as profusely as American women wear gold and jewels. The Niam-Niams are a handsome, tall, well formed people. They are intelligent and warlike. Elephant hunting and the sports of the field are their pursuits. They are large exporters of ivory. Their women are very retiring and the objects of intense devotion on the part of their husbands. They are Cannibals. Fat people are necessarily timorous among them. They work in iron, are wood carvers, basket makers and potters. The fore and hind quarters of man seen hanging by the sides of their huts and on trees is not however a cheering spectacle. Dr Scheinfurth's interview with the king of these people is appropriately described. The Monbuttoss who live South of the Niam-Niams are also a fine race. But their women are obscene and adultery is common among them. Dried man flesh is considered an epicurean dish, therefore the bodies of the slain are divided on the battle-field and carried home. "But with it all the Monbuttoss are a noble race of men." An account of the Akka or pigmy race, whom Herodutus mentions, some specimens of whom he saw furnishes very interesting reading. Altogether the book is of absorbing interest and with its details of the African flora makes a highly useful work.

Harper's Magazine for November, closing the Forty-ninth Volume, is as rich and varied in its contents as usual. An interesting article on the Bahamas; M. D. Conway's illustrated papers on "Decorative Art and Architecture in England;" Professor Newcomb's "Talks of an Astronomer;" Martin A. Howell, Jun., on the "Waterfowl of the West;" a sonorous, classical poem, by Commander William Gibson; Senor Castelar's papers on Republicanism in Europe; the serial of the "Rape of the Gamp," poems by Joaquin Miller and Kate Hillard; and short stories, as well as the customary sparkle of the Easy Chair and Editor's Drawer make up an interesting and highly agreeable number. If we add to this the commencement of a series of papers on "The First Century of the Republic," to be continued through more than twenty numbers of the Magazine, it will be found that the readers of Harper's for November will indeed enjoy a treat.

The campaign in North Louisiana was opened with vim and abundant enthusiasm by Congressman Morey, Senator Pinchback, Hon. John Ray and others on last Saturday, the 17th inst., at Delta. On the 19th., another large meeting was held at Monroe, at which Senator Pinchback delivered an eloquent and masterly address.

The same speakers have addressed meetings during the week at Bastrop, Farmersville, Homer, Spearsville and Greensboro. North Louisiana is aglow with Republicanism.

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN.
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

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A. Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the LOUISIANIAN, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Staub's news and periodical depot No. 3 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Raley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds. The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

The *Bulletin* is especially alarmed at what it terms "mixed schools" in our city. Considering that this "mixing" in all the relations of life, in schools and otherwise in this community has been going on from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" we deferentially suggest that our Gravier street contemporary be not unduly exercised for in the language of Suggs, "may it not know how it is itself?"

On our first page, under the caption of "An Open Question," our readers will find an article well worthy of perusal from the pen of a gentleman whose culture and statesmanlike views have given him a deserved reputation among his compeers throughout the country.

With an intimate knowledge of our own and foreign governments, gained by observation and travel, "Civis," as a colored American, presents a view of the question of Civil Rights both cogent and profound, that we doubt not will receive merited consideration.

The political differences in the senatorial nominee complication of the East and West Feliciana district have culminated in the attempted assassination of the Hon. John Gair. Fortunately Mr. Gair's wound, which is a pistol shot in the head, though dangerous will not result mortally. The feeling of indignation naturally engendered by this dastardly act will result in the triumphant election of Mr. Gair, who, wounded as he is, has been compelled to issue a card to the public, announcing his continued determination to remain as the Republican nominee of the district.

We have received from W. E. Cruzan, Esq., a statement of the mass meeting at Delta, that we regret our crowded columns will not permit us to publish.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The history of affairs in our State affords no period since reconstruction wherein were graver dangers menacing our Republican institutions than now. A dangerous armed organization everywhere throughout the State, exultant in the malignity of their class spirit and fell purpose; determined by every means to override the will of a majority of its citizens, attempting openly the subversion of constitutional methods for the accomplishment of their aims, the Republican party is confronted and surrounded on all sides by difficulties, only to be overcome by unity of purpose and harmony of action, at present not attained, in the ranks of its followers.

The pressing duty of the hour to our Republican voters is entire unity. Local differences as to individual preferences for legislative or parish officers must give way to the graver interests involved in the redemption of the State and the domination of Republican ideas and measures. With Democracy in its worst phase through the atrocious spirit of the White League confronting Republicans, there needs must be accord. Selecting the best men as standard-bearers, honest and tried Republicans, let our Republican forces determine on an earnest and united pull together for success within the next ten days; confident in their integrity of purpose and their numbers to carry the State Republican and ensure a lasting and permanent victory for Freedom and the Right, by a triumphant vote, on the second day of November next.

Talks of another armed disturbance, with an increase in the shedding of blood should it occur, are quite rife on our streets. The cause for this is alleged in the reported arrest, under the provisions of the Enforcement Act, of several merchants or shopkeepers of Shreveport, who published a card proposing to discharge any and all of their colored employees who voted the Republican ticket. The *Bulletin* of this city and its fiery confreres, like the Shrevesport *Times* and other papers in the interior parishes, propose to make any attempt to enforce a compliance with the law of untrammeled election a *casus belli* for another 14th of September.

Now comes one Stokes, whose christian name is William, and who was known during the years '68 and '69 as a blatant Southern loyalist and member of Congress from Tennessee—one of the Andy Johnson kind who wished to make "treason odious" and desired "to punish rebels by hanging," who insists that the true and only remedy for "Southern troubles" is a national appropriation for the payment to the South of the money value of the emancipated slaves. Unless this is done, he, Stokes, and his enlightened and valorous associates, will resist the payment of the national debt, and purpose to send things to the bad generally.

Since the troops have arrived in Coushatta and other localities in North Louisiana, including Shreveport, the *Times* of the last named city has evinced no disposition for continued aggression. On the contrary, the gentle Leaguers are mentioned as honest and peaceable citizens whose desire to be "let alone" is outraged by the causeless attacks of fierce Radical adversaries and a Federal soldiery "in rebellion" against the State.

Importation of White League voters from Mississippi and reputed fraudulent naturalization certificates in the Second District Court, involving several thousand votes, are among the many statements made on the street. The facility of the Democracy to vote early and often has never been denied—under the League management it is doubtless sought to be openly enforced.

The Advisory Board has quit.

The latest periodicals, New York dailies, weeklies and illustrated papers of the country at Staub's cheap news stand, 69 Canal street.

THE TRUTH.

One of the anomalies of the 14th of September revolution is the disposition of the White League or People's party organs to consider the colored citizen as in leading strings, to be cajoled or coerced into compliance with the wishes of opponents by mere words or more active threats.

With the accomplishment of the revolution the White League leaders carefully telegraphed over the country their intentions and conduct towards the colored people, at the same time expressing their opinion of how the colored citizens felt under the new regime. We had daily statements of the acquiescence and general thankfulness of the colored masses over a change in the government created by themselves—through their votes,—and which, whatever its shortcomings, accorded in the main manhood and equal rights to the colored citizen. Against this we were told the colored people rejoiced, being thankful in the revolutionary upbuilding of a government whose corner-stone was "no room for negroes," and "this is a white man's government;" characterized by acts of daily oppression in the country parishes, having their parallel only in the Kuklux outrages of previous years.

Of course, the country did not believe these White League misrepresentations. Apart from this the colored citizens themselves, desirous at all times for peace and concord with their fellows, have sought by all honorable means to overcome the ceaseless opposition of their opponents; but they have been and still are refused. Overtures of union based on republican ideas of justice and tolerance for all men, of equal rights to every citizen, are indignantly spurned; and instead our people are offered the *absolute denial*, not only of their rights as men and citizens, but even the bare protection to life and security for property afforded in the enforcement of law, in the propositions of the White League, and at the same time menacingly told that if they do not accept it will be worse for them.

Is there any wonder that under such circumstances our people should not only recoil from the party of "desparate expedients," but earnestly resolve that now more than ever their votes and services were necessary for Republican success?

In the spirit of the address so ably issued by our representative colored citizens lies the only avenue to the colored vote:

"Official data credits our population with being in excess, in this State, of all of our white fellow citizens, viz., 365,000 colored, and 362,000 white persons. There are at least ten thousand unnaturalized foreigners, and a large number of octoroons, included in the census of the whites. Nature and the genius of our institutions have committed the political complexion of this State to our choice, if voters are undeterred and frauds are not practiced. Voting us down in a fair election is impossible; aggressions upon our new-born rights have been resisted by the powers of Government, and knocking us down to intimidate us has always brought the nation to our protection. Since frauds, massacres, and armed resistance, in the interests of the whites, have failed to obtain for them that recognition claimed to be due their numbers, cultivation and wealth, it would be wise for them to adopt a policy of conciliation, with justice for its basis and honor for it bound."

In the language of Toussaint L'Ouverture: "We are men—and citizens—treat us as such."

The engagement of Mr. Edw. M. Tucke, of this city, to Miss Catherine, daughter of John M. G. Parker, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, is announced, and the parties are already receiving the congratulations of friends. Mr. Tucke is the secretary of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, and is the son of Edward Tucke, president of the old Lowell (National) Bank. He is also a native of Lowell as is Miss Parker, and both are well known in the best circles of society.—*Vox Popoli, Lowell, Mass.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH LOUISIANA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GOV. PINCHBACK—FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ALL RIGHT FOR MOREY AND THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

[Special Correspondence of the LOUISIANIAN.]

DELTA, LA., October 18, 1874.

The Republican meeting held at this place yesterday was one of the largest ever seen in this section.

It was called to order by Mr. W. W. Johnson. On motion of Hon. Wm. Murrell, Gen. Terrill was chosen President and Mr. Cruzan Secretary.

General Frank Morey who was the first speaker made quite a lengthy but interesting speech and was listened to attentively throughout, receiving frequent applause.

The second speaker was the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin. As usual he made an excellent speech, full of pathos and finely rounded periods, and replete with sound doctrines.

At the close of Mr. Pitkin's remarks a committee sought Senator Pinchback, and finding him in an adjouring room picked him up on their shoulders and brought him into the Hall amid the most enthusiastic applause. Gen. Terrill in introducing Senator Pinchback alluded in a forcible and elegant manner to the treatment which the Senator had received from the Senate of the United States, and also from some of the white Republicans of Louisiana, and declared that no honest man could deny his right to a seat in that body. Said he: "If Gov. Kellogg is Governor of Louisiana Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is the United States Senator." His remarks were evidently felt and appreciated by the audience, as he was serveral times interrupted by applause and was voiciferously cheered at the close.

Gov. Pinchback made an able and interesting speech, in which he argued that there could be no permanent peace and prosperity in the South until the white and colored people learned to respect and protect the rights of each other. They had become reconciled in the matters of agriculture and trade and in all relations save that of politics. As illustrative of this he related a conversation that had taken place with a wealthy white planter, in which the planter stated that the colored men trusted him in business and never doubted his honesty and friendship but would not trust him in politics.

Upon being asked what are your terms with the blacks, he replied—half and half. "Ah!" said Gov P. "there's the rub. You work on shares giving your colored people half, but in politics you are not willing to allow them any thing; hence the trouble existing in political matters in the South."

The Senator continued at some length, illustrating the follies of our political opponents, alleging that if they would not correct their mistakes of the past they should not expect the colored people to correct the evils which the whites were responsible for. He closed by counseling that charity and forbearance should be observed to all classes of the people, so that peace, prosperity and good will would once more reign in Louisiana.

The last—but by no mean least—speaker was A. B. Sloanaker, whose reputation as indicated by the hearty reception which he received must have preceded him. It is useless to attempt a report of his remarks; suffice it to say that his good "horse sense" dispelled the prejudices of race and showed the folly of the whites in keeping up color lines. His speech was one continued recital of the needs of the hour; his sarcasm was only a true history of the situation; and his humor and anecdotes kept a broad smile upon the faces of all present. On concluding he retired amidst the greatest applause.

To the credit of the Republicans of this District be it said that they are determined to have an honest man in the Senate, and to that end are unanimous for Jacques A. Gla, whose election is already assured by a large majority. Senator Pinchback, Judge Sloanaker, Gen. Morey and others left to day for Monroe.

ASTOR.

[Special Correspondence of the LOUISIANIAN.]

MONROE, LA., October 19, 1874.

This has been a gala day in Monroe. At an early hour crowds began to come into the city, some coming from a distance of twenty-five miles, and by eleven o'clock the city was crowded with people, all asking when the meeting would commence. At about half-past eleven o'clock the courthouse square presented a lively appearance, being literally alive with people, among whom were a large number of whites.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John Ray, who, in a few appropriate remarks, stated the objects of the meeting and introduced Senator Pinchback as the first speaker, referring to him as an honor to his race, party and State. Mr. Pinchback was greeted with three cheers on coming forward to speak. He acknowledged in befitting terms both the compliment of the chairman and the reception of the audience. His speech was full of sound advise and fell with marked effect upon his audience both white and colored. He closed amid loud applause and cries of go on. Sorry I cannot give a synopsis.

Congressman Morey made a masterly defense of his course as their representative; and from the manner of his reception it is unmistakable that he will carry his district at the coming election by an increased majority. He was followed by the humorous and practical Judge Sloanaker, who by his mimicry and ridicule showed the absurdity of race prejudice and color line; tendered some good advice for the future action of the Southern whites which indicated that his lessons in the liberal school had not been lost.

Senator Pinchback and Judge Sloanaker speak at Bastrop, Morehouse parish, on the 21st. inst.

ASTOR.

The unveiling of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield Ill., on the 15th inst., was an imposing and elaborately conducted pageantry. The Statue is at Oak Ridge cemetery. In the procession were President Grant and Secretary Belknap, following whom came the Governor's guard and military organizations, preceded by the Military band from Newport barracks. Next came Rev. Dr. Bolden, an old friend of President Lincoln, and Bishop Wayman of the African M. E. Church:

In other carriages rode Vice President Wilson with Sir Powell Buxton, M. P., and W. G. Foster, M. P., of England; Generals McDowell and Custer and Hon. J. K. Dubois, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Governor Beveridge. General Sherman marched on foot at the head of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and following him was a long line of army officers, military and civil societies. The procession arrived

AT THE CEMETERY

at one o'clock. Not less than twenty-five thousand persons were present. After the playing of a dead march by the band, Bishop Wayman made a fervent and eloquent prayer, and a choir of singers chanted "With malice toward none; with charity for all."

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read a historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association, and the results of its labors, concluding as follows: "By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of the wisest and purest of men known to our national history. There may they rest in peace."

UNVEILING THE STATUE.

After Governor Oglesby's oration the choir sang "Rest, spirit, rest: at the conclusion of which two Sisters of Charity, seated on either side of the statue, rose, and amid breathless silence raised the red, white and blue drapery from the marble form.

President Edwards then read a poem written for the occasion by James Judson Lord. The band played an appropriate air, when loud calls being made for

PRESIDENT GRANT,

he stepped forward, amid enthusiastic applause, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—Ladies and Gentlemen: On an occasion like the present it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriot whose earthly remains now rest beneath this dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for national existence.

"During those years of doubt and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted but the final result would be in favor of peace, union and freedom to every race in this broad land. His faith in an all-wise Providence directing our arms to this grand result was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amidst obloquy, personal abuse and hate undisguised, which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, he remained the same staunch, unyielding servant of the people. Never exhibiting revengeful feeling toward his traducers, he rather pitied them, and hoped, for their own sake and the good name of their posterity, that they might desist. It did not occur to him for a single moment that the man Lincoln was being assailed, but that the treasonable spirit, ever waiting to destroy the freest government the sun ever shone upon, was giving vent to itself on him as the chief executive of the nation only because he was such executive. As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all that slander, for his life was a pure and simple one; and he no doubt, would have been in his quiet home a much happier man. But who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure unselfishness and wise administration of Lincoln? From March, 1864, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened the grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations with him were as closely intimate, as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To have known him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart, and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments, from failures on the part of those to whom he intrusted the command, and the treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter complaint or cast censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuse for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend."

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John R. Lynch, M. C. from Mississippi, was in our city for several days during the early part of the week, the guest of Capt. A. P. Williams. Mr. Lynch is about a month older than the youngest member of our present Congress, that gentleman being the Hon. J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia. Born a slave, the close of the war found Mr. Lynch just emerging into manhood, gifted with more than an ordinary intellect, with keen perceptions and an active mind. Attaining his majority he was elected by the people of his district to the Legislature, where he afterwards became Speaker of the House; and whence he was elected to Congress where he has now served for nearly two terms. A close student and a deep thinker Mr. Lynch promises, if he does not permit "the Promethean fire" to wear out a rather delicate physical organization, to be foremost among the strong men of his own and sister States.

AN ENTERTAINMENT all the more agreeable because it was a suprise serenade, was given Lt. Governor Antoine on Tuesday night at his resident by the Bell-Decker Band. Strains of music enlivening the neighborhood greeted the Governor as he quietly sat in his parlor entertainipg Congressman Lynch of Mississippi, and a few other friends. Summoned to his door the genial and popular Lt. Governor found the band and a number of gentlemen. Invited to enter, the spacious parlors of the surprised host were soon filled. The band then discoursed some of their sweetest airs; after which they were given the good cheer their host and his excellent lady know so well how to dispense.

Among the gentlemen present we noticed Capt. Williams and his guest Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, Hon. Felix Antoine and Messrs. Dunbar, Henderson, Green, Roxborough and a number of other gentlemen, together with the ladies of the family, who all enjoyed the occasion. On the night previous another band had also serenaded the Governor.

In South Carolina where the "gentle" and "peace loving" White Leaguers have been strenously endeavoring to bring about an era of "contentment" by enacting the same bloody scenes, the President's instructions to Attorney General Williams about the punishment of the guilty parties is attacked by the taxpayers' league or union, who, on "careful inquiry, have failed to ascertain a single case in the State of outrage or wrong committed during the present year by a white man upon a negro."

The taxpayers' union is presumed better (White League) authority at least than the official information of the President. Fortunately, knowing the people who so positively deny these outrages in the face of their daily perpetration, the President and Attorney General Williams have instructed officials to arrest and bring to punishment the guilty parties, and this effective remedy against further violence is being had, the taxpayers' union to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

This convention which recently adjourned at Chattanooga, has determined its labors in a manner which will not fail to commend its deliberations and their result to the earnest consideration of their fellow-citizens throughout the Union. The statistics committee have obtained leave to continue their labors and report on the first Monday in December next. The reported resolutions adopted are the recognition of the equal rights and privileges of all citizens, of whatever race, color or persuasion. A reaffirmation and endorsement of the National Republican Platform. Endorsement of the national administration in its suppression of lawlessness and outrage in the reconstructed States. That Congress should give to every State a republican form of government, and that whenever a State government is overthrown by force, Congress should take prompt and efficient action. An appeal to the citizens of the United States for the restoration of good government in the South by an insistence upon the enforcement and reverence for the majesty of the law. A denunciation of all political parties attempted to be established on the "race issue." A plea for the opening of our great rivers and water courses by appropriate Congressional legislation and aid. A plea for the general diffusion of knowledge by a national public school system. A request for the selection of none but honest and capable men for Federal offices. A resolution also adopted denounces in just terms the Associated Press agents in the South, "who disseminate broad cast over the land malicious and lying slanders upon Republicans and the Republican party, while they have studiously misrepresented and endeavor to conceal the Kuklux and White League murders and outrages."

The subjoined is the address of the Convention:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A parallel to this convention finds no precedent in the political history of the country. The supporters of a grand humanity which taxed to the utmost the blood and treasure of the nation to establish are compelled to come together to vindicate themselves to their fellow-laborers in that cause against the persistent misrepresentations of those who to the death opposed the principles involved in that sublime contest. We meet here to repel the assertion that we are any less patriots than when many of us were to be found keeping step to the music of the Union, or less conscientious than when others of us upheld the cause of the Confederacy.

We shall deal truthfully with the Southern political situation, though our presentation of it will be marred by the necessity to condense the most prolific political theme of the day to the concise limits required to command attention. The record of the crimes that have stained Southern soil since reconstruction is testified to in terms by the committee on facts and statistics, presenting to the public a summary of outrages which staggers belief.

We would endeavor to impress upon our political brethren of the North the vast distinction existing between the features of a political contest in their region and of the same event in the reconstructed State. In the one case it is a rivalry, in the other it is a strife; in the one it is confined to a brief period, in the other it pervades all times and all occasions, and the political situation seemingly becomes the material interest. In one region the struggle is brief and peaceably conducted; in the other it is prolonged and perpetual, marked by bitterness, intolerance, persecutions, murder and assassination. In one section of the Union, Republicanism is a badge of honorable patriotism; in the other a large proportion of the Democratic and Conservative classes profess to regard it as a political leprosy, contact with which is to be shunned, and those professing its principles are assumed to be the social, moral and political enemies of the South. And the experience of the members of this convention demonstrates the fact that, within the land of their nativity and adoption, their lives and those of men of their party faith are in constant peril through the maintenance of a political idea, and they find themselves without adequate protection from either the State or the national government.

All the malignancy and bitterness generated by crushed pride of political and sectional opinion, by defeat upon the battle-field and the downfall of the

lost cause, by the overthrow of the dominancy of the white race, by immediate poverty, pressing want and the necessity to labor, are aggravated by the presence of the direct cause, in the opinion of the old citizens of the South—the colored men. The force of the very circumstances under which the colored man was emancipated and enfranchised, made him an adherent to the party in power, and put him in political antagonism with the disaffected white classes. The circumstances of reconstruction under which negro citizenship became a part of the organic law of the nation and an element of Southern politics, divided parties in many States of the South as a fact, placing the whites in one body and the colored in another, almost as exclusively and distinctly as if the lines of party demarcation were intentionally drawn upon the distinction of race. And this incidental, yet under the circumstances unavoidable, political distribution of the races into opposing party combinations, serves most potently to augment enmity and provoke strife.

When the non-repentant and unreconstructed old slaveholders see the long despised race, standing clothed with the dignity and prerogatives of American citizens, the former slave now the political equal before the law of the master; no longer a chattel, but a voter controlled by his own preferences and convictions, and determined in his political action and affiliation by his own will, not only the vaunted pride of race, but the arrogance engendered by a vicious and oppressive institution contribute to embitter many of the white men of the South, and they not unnaturally feel, though unjustly, that the black man's privileges have been acquired through the downfall and at the expense of the proud and hitherto dominant Caucasian. In the presence of these hostile political and personal prejudices, the colored people feel that their rights are in jeopardy, and every contest, to them at least, involves not only the success or defeat of cherished political convictions, but the loss or safety of their political and civil rights, and this fear, for the safety and perpetuity of interests so dear and vital to them, comes in to intensify the anxiety and passion attendant upon every political campaign.

The newly enfranchised citizen is also obnoxious to the opposition of the masses, because of the personal affiliations that the force of his necessities has occasioned. Beginning his new ventures as a voter, and making his initial efforts as a citizen, not only embarrassed by the novelty of his duties and his inexperience in public affairs, but without the counsel and sympathy of his more experienced and better informed white neighbors, and in many instances against his bitter opposition, he has been compelled to select the new-comer among the whites as his adviser and leader.

Accessions to the number of Republicans from the native whites of the South have been retarded by the business, social and family proscription enforced against this less prejudiced and more liberal and advanced class of our citizens.

The field for the selection of political guides by the colored citizens has been intentionally narrowed by the opposition, through denunciation and oppression of every stranger and Southern born man who espoused their cause. Nor have their selections always been happy or judicious. One class of their advisers, whether competent or not, is viewed with harsh prejudices as strangers; the other is regarded as faithless to the cause of the South, while the aversion of the masses of the resident white people to both classes has greatly contributed to embitter the opposition against the colored man.

There can be no doubt but that the creation and introduction of this new political class at the South—Republicans by necessity and preference alike—acting in concert as a race for protection against political proscription and the personal prejudices of their former masters, seeking counsel and sympathy from strangers, because both were in a great degree denied them at home—may be considered the original, if not the main source of the violence and turbulence that manifests itself in all political struggles in that section.

* * * * * *

We are here compelled to give, for lack of space, but a synopsis of the concluding portions of the address. The committee state "that incidents of common occurrence and expression of more than a casual nature make us skeptical of the sincerity of the Democrats of the South." These incidents are delineated. The charge of the corruption of Republican officials is well met, and the misgovernment of particularly Democratic States evidenced. What our national government should do, and the allegiance and protection that should go together are related. The address closing with charitable allusions to the intolerance and persecution of Southern Democratic political opponents, asking only that Southern Republicans and loyalists shall be judged aright and that the protection of law for persons and property shall be secured upon our own American soil as readily as it is accorded by our government to fellow-citizens in foreign lands.

The following named gentlemen are the appointed executive committee under the resolution of the committee on statistics and outrages:

Arkansas—Hon. S. W. Dorsey, chairman.
Alabama—George W. Spencer.
Mississippi—W. W. Deadrick.
Virginia—T. M. Shumaker.
Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Tennessee—W. F. Prosser.
North Carolina—W. P. Kennedy.
Georgia—William Markham.
Florida—Denis Eagan.
Texas—L. D. Evans.
R. C. Kevens, of Arkansas, secretary of the committee.

How the temporizing policy of our State Executive is regarded by prominent National Republicans is evidenced in the following comment from the Washington *National Republican*, which we may remark is the more significant from the uncontradicted statement that said paper is the Administration organ:

* * * * * * *

"The Kellogg government was restored by the Federal power, and apparent peace ensued. Then the Republicans, instead of respecting the admonition of the President, which logically related as much to the Democratic party which inaugurated this revolution as to their instrument, Penn, who took possession of the Statehouse under their support, were led to recognize and treat with these very men whom the Executive had warned them against.

"Now, they reap of that unwise sowing. The terms of the protocol are openly violated. Instead of its affording any protection against intimidation and fraud, the enemies of good order, impartial registration and fair election are issuing addresses to the people calculated to excite acrimony and violence at the polls. In several of the parishes intimidation has become so open and strong that only a portion of the colored voters will dare to register and vote. Emboldened by the hope that the Federal power will not interpose, under the existing treaty, the spirit of oppression will spread throughout the State until it will not be safe for colored men in any disaffected parish to exercise the right of suffrage.

"If Gov. Kellogg and his party, instead of treating with the revolutionists, had refused to recognize them, and had appealed to the Federal power to sustain impartial registration and an honest election, even with bayonets, if needs be, a small force would have been adequate, under the disheartening influence of the recent discomfiture, to secure a point which under this dalliance with the murderers of colored citizens may now be regarded as lost. There is now no guaranty under broken faith that the soil of Louisiana will not be drenched in Republican blood during the coming election. The only hope now is that Republicans in Louisiana may be sustained by the Federal Government in the full exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation. The embers of revolution can be kept flashing into flames again and deluging the State with more blood, only by a stronger power than comes of broken faith on the part of the revolutionists, or a State government of marked weakness and inability to maintain itself without Federal bayonets. It is to be hoped that the indications will lead to a prompt and efficient provision on the part of the Federal power to secure a republican form of government for the State of Louisiana pending this election."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New York *Tribune*, now so blatantly advocating the election of Tilden against Gov. Dix in New York, is confronted with the following statement: "On the 6th of October, 1871, Horace Greeley wrote as follows concerning the present Democratic candidate for Governor of New York: 'Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was born in Columbia county about the time of Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, and grew up a protege and disciple of Martin Van Buren. His narrow comprehension early led him to suppose that this world was created to run the Democratic party in; and he has neither imbibed nor engendered a new conception during the last fifty years.'"

What the Ohio Democracy think of the Louisiana White League and the revolution of September 14, is evidenced in the conduct of Gov. Allen of that State, who offered the President fifty thousand Ohio volunteers "to put down the new rebellion in Louisiana." This perhaps accounts for the absence of glee remarked in White League organs of New Orleans on the reception of the election news. As the *Picayune* said, it made no difference to them either way.

The Republic, the organ of the Republican party in New York city, makes the following comment on the renomination of General Butler: "It is a curious sequel to the noisy and violent opposition to General Butler in Massachusetts and the frantic efforts made by the Democratic and 'Independent' press outside the old commonwealth to defeat his continuance in public life, that he was yesterday renominated to Congress by a vote of 100 to 16 in the Republican district convention. It would now seem at least decorous that no more should be heard of the waning or doubtful popularity of the sturdy old commoner at home.'

The elections of the 13th inst. resulted in Ohio and Indiana, always close States, going Democratic from 10,000 to 13,000, respectively: nine Republican Congressmen out of the twenty to be elected were secured in Ohio. The Indiana delegation will probably stand eight Democrats to five Republicans. In the latter State the Legislature will stand: Senators holding over—Republicans 16; Democrats, 8. Elected—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 12; Independents, 3; doubtful, 3. In the House—Democrats, 51; Republicans, 40; Independents, 9.

Dr. Ayer, of world wide reputation as the patent medicine millionaire, succeeds Judge Hoar as Congressman from the Lowell, Massachusetts, district. The Doctor is the Republican nominee.

Fully forty thousand colored voters never go to the polls in Georgia; cause, intimidation; effect, "sweeping" Democratic victories.

It is astonishing how some murderous Ruklux White Leaguers develop into peaceable, law-abiding and reliable citizens when U. S. Marshals with Federal troops hunt out and arrest the assassins. In Sumpter county, Alabama, where the White League had established a reign of terror, peonizing the large majority of colored people resident there, killing their colored and white leaders, and rioting generally, deputy U. S. Marshals have penetrated and summarily arrested the ring leaders of the armed bands have excited the sympathy of their friends and admirers among their co-associate White Leaguers and apologists known as Southern Associated Press agents; who have informed the country through the telegraph that the U. S. Marshals and soldiers are arresting very honorable and amiable citizens whose reputation always has been those of saints. That shootings and stabbing of defenseless men, disembowelling of black women, and like outrages perpetrated have never occurred in Sumpter, or if so, "the respectable persecuted people arrested were not the perpetrators. Any number of alibis are reported to be ready to sustain the defence of the implicated desperadoes.

The Donaldsonville *Chief* comes to us glowing with happy prognostics of success in the election of the full Republican ticket of Ascension parish and districts. Of the speeches delivered there recently by Gov. Pinchback, Judge Slocumaker, Hon. P. Landry, candidate for the State Senate, and others, the *Chief* adds:

"The effect produced by Sunday's mass meetings was undoubtedly good, and they should be repeated as frequently as practicable during the campaign. A better understanding of the political situation is diffused and kindlier political relations engendered between the opposing parties by such temperate addresses from gifted orators; and Gov. Pinchback and his friends will always be heartily welcomed by the citizens of Ascension should they decide hereafter to repeat their visit to our section."

The State *Register* which does not like Speaker Lowell says:

"The State *Register* has not favored the return of Lowell to the Legislature. It is therefore gratifying to find the republicans of Jefferson parish in full accord with us on this subject, and that following our advice they are repudiating his nomination, and will refuse to vote for him. The grounds for this action are both abundant and satisfactory, and reflect credit on the honesty and patriotism of the Jefferson parish republicans. When the republicans generally refuse to support such men for office, better times are near at hand.

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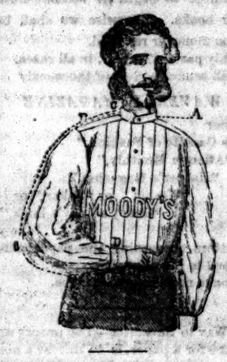

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Texas Grand Prize Concert
Postponed to October 22, 1874.

The Hon. James T. D. Wilson, Mayor of Houston, and the City Council, endorses the enterprise as follows:

Houston, Texas, April 28, 1874.

We, the undersigned, regard the Real Estate Distribution, which J. E. Foster proposes to make on the 22d of October next, in this city, as calculated to promote improvements, and placing within the reach of many, who otherwise would be unable, a chance to secure a home for them and their families; and having from our long acquaintance with him, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying that we believe that he will carry out his Distribution honestly and fairly, according to his advertised plan.

Signed by the Mayor, the Hon. Jas. T. D. Wilson, and City Council.

Capital Prize, $5,000 Gold; ten Residences in Houston; (Population 20,000, and the railroad centre of the State;) 150 tracts of land in different portions of the State. Value of prizes, $146,000; 73,000 tickets at $3 each. The management are so well convinced of the success of the enterprise, that they feel justified in promising to REFUND EVERY CENT OF MONEY, if the drawing does not take place on 22d of October. EVERY PRIZE PAID in full, whether all the tickets are sold or not.

Address
J. E. FOSTER,
Manager,
Houston, Texas.
T. W. HOUSE, Treasurer.
October 3-3t.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)
CLASS O.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, October 24, 1874.
SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
40 prizes of	500 are		20,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $309 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are		$2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are		900
270 Prizes, amounting to		$30,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example; If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 445, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
☞ Orders to be addressed to
Louisiana State Lottery Company,"
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans.
☞ Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜
June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curse under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors: and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that not hin but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Scharton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brookshir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Bochon, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W Madison, of Madison.

MASONIC.

A. Y. M.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M. Wm. Weeks, W. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 538, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1836, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 85, A. Y. M. Wm. Thompson, W. M. Meets Second Saturday, of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 2, Wm. Thompson R. M. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY

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AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON, President.
ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
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PRESIDENT,
Or W. H. FLEMING, Dean of the Faculty.
Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

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Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
DEAN, 514 Pine Street,
June 6 4. Philadelphia, Pa

BABY LAND.

How many miles to Baby Land?
Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To your right;
Please to ring the bell.

What can you see in Baby Land?
Little folks in white;
Downy heads,
Cradle beds,
Faces pure and bright.

What do they do in Baby Land?
Dream and wake and play
Laugh and crow,
Shout and grow;
Jolly times have they.

What do they say in Baby Land?
Why, the oddest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a Birdie sings.

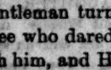
Who is queen in Baby Land?
Mother, kind and sweet;
And her love
Born above,
Guides the little feet.

THERE WAS A SPIDER ON HIS HEAD.

Old Mr. Collamore is very deaf. The other Sunday, in the midst of the services, Mr. Hoff, who sits immediately behind Mr. Collamore, saw a spider traveling over the latter's bald head. His first impulse was to nudge him and tell him all about it, but he remembered that Mr. Collamore was deaf, so he lifted up his hand and brushed the spider off. Hoff didn't aim quite high enough, and consequently, in his nervousness, he hit old Collamore quite a severe blow. The old gentleman turned round in a rage to see who dared take such a liberty with him, and Hoff began to explain, with gestures, the cause of the occurrence. But Collamore, in a loud voice, demanded what it meant. It was very painful to Hoff. The eyes of the congregation were upon him, and he grew red in the face. "There was a spider on your head." "A white place on my head, hey? S'posen there is, what's that to you?" said Collamore; "you'll know what it is to be bald-headed yourself some day." "It was a spider," shrieked Hoff, while the congregation smiled and the perspiration began to roll off his face. "Certainly it's wider," said Collamore, "and got more in it than yours. But let it alone—do you mind? You may let my head alone in church." "Mr. Collamore," shrieked Hoff, "there was a bug on your head, and I brushed him off—this way," and Hoff made another gesture at Collamore's head. The old man thought he was going to fight him then and there, and, hurling a hymn-book at Hoff, he seized the kneeling stool on the floor of the pew and was about to bang Mr. Hoff, when the sexton interfered. An explanation was written on the fly-leaf of the hymn-book, whereupon Mr. Collamore apologized in a boisterous voice, and resumed his seat. Then the services proceeded They think of asking Mr. Collamore to worship elsewhere.

[*Danbury News.*]

PHILIP WERLEIN.



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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

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Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

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By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

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Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

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Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls· Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller- Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveune.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Duffossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Touti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Ernst Baker, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—39 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 124 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Progress Office.

Dutch—H. Vedhuis, Consul, 39 Magazine.

France—Charles Fourmich, Acting Consul 61 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fenwick, Consul, 19 Carondelet.

Greece—E. M. Bendel, Consul, 41 Carondelet.

Hayti—G. Gelli, Consul, 77 Gravier.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS·

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5	Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6	Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7	Ninth Street Market
8	Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9	" Prytania and Ninth streets
12	" Magnolia and Washington streets
*13	" Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16	Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17	Corner Live Oak and First street
18	" Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19	" Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21	" St. Charles and First streets
23	" Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24	" Keller Market
25	Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26	" Jackson and Liberty streets
67	" Second and Dryades streets
29	" Market street and Levee
31	" Henderson street and Levee
32	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 13
34	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35	Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36	Second Precinct Police Station
37	Corner Race and Magazine street
38	" Melpomene and Camp streets
41	Hose Station, St. Charles street
43	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 28, Thalia street
45	Corner Franklin and Tupelo streets
47	" Gaiennie and New Levee streets
*48	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Lafayette
51	Corner Chartres and Peace streets
52	" Camp and St. Joseph streets
53	Engine House, Fire Company No. 10, Bienville street
54	Corner New Basin and Union Walk
56	" Bienville and Clio streets
57	" Magazine and Felicity streets
58	" Magazine and Polymnia streets
61	" Bienville and Franklin streets
65	" Julia and Levee streets
*71	Foot of Julia street
72	Corner Canal and Levee streets
73	" Magazine and Girod streets
*74	" Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81	" Canal and Camp streets
82	Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83	Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84	Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121	Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123	" Rampart and Poydras streets
*124	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125	Workhouse, Girod street
*126	Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127	Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141	Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142	Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145	Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146	Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151	Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152	Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133	" Derbigny and Conti streets
214	" Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215	Police Station, Jackson Square
216	Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 19, Dumaine street
231	Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232	" Rampart and Barracks sts
234	Treme Market and Parish Prison
235	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236	Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241	Engine House, Fire Co No. 1, Bayou Road
*242	Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243	Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252	House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Victory street
312	Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313	Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314	" Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315	" " and Elysian Fields
316	" Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412	" Lahsrpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413	" Love and Main streets
414	" Poet and Urquhart streets
415	" Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513	Cotton Press and Levee
514	Washington Market
515	Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612	Engine House No. 24 Grasman st. near Port
*613	Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614	Poland street Car Station
*615	United States Barracks
*616	Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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The Rev. S. B. Gregory, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of the Claiborne and Chestnut streets, and to which Carrollton

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